

## BRYAN ENJOYS HIS FIRST CLAMBAKE.

Eaten on the Maine Shore  
After a Ride Behind  
Sewall's Trotters.

Bath's Citizens Allow the Ne-  
braska to Have a Much-  
Needed Day of Rest.

Both Candidates Make a Midnight  
Start for New York by the  
Way of Boston.

SPEECHES PLANNED FOR THE ROUTE.

A Flying Trip Will Be Made into New Jersey  
This Evening, and Addresses De-  
livered at Paterson, Newark  
and Jersey City.

Bath, Me., Sept. 27.—A day of rest and recreation and a good night's sleep to come will make William J. Bryan like a lion reared for the arduous week's campaigning, which he has mapped out. He still seals his lips against any statement regarding the withdrawal of Thacher in New York. He has determined to let the Empire State Democracy do its own housecleaning.

He rose early enough to breakfast to-day and then went to Centre Church. There was only the usual attendance. The minister did not even make a passing allusion to politics or to his distinguished guest.

After church Mr. Sewall got out his carriages, and with several guests, including the visiting newspaper men, drove over to Cliffstone, near Small Point. Mr. Sewall drove Mr. Bryan himself behind a pair of trotters that did the fifteen miles inside of an hour and a half. A good bracing sea breeze came inland, and the clam bake, which was served at the end of the drive, was disposed of in half an hour.

BRYAN'S START FOR NEW YORK.  
It was Mr. Bryan's first clam bake, and he ate with the appetite of a hired man. The return was at 6:30, in equally good time. The evening at the Sewall house was pleasantly spent.

Mr. Bryan gets enough politics when he is stumping to be glad to rest when he has an opportunity. Last night he was very tired when he closed the week's work and threw himself on a lounge in the Post Office building, in front of which he had just spoken. Yet in half an hour he was as fresh and strong as ever. At 10 o'clock to-night Mr. Bryan, Mr. Sewall and the other members of the party went on board a sleeper at the depot, and at midnight it pulled out for Portland and Boston on their way to Tammany's great ratification meeting in New York on Tuesday night.

Plans for the Trip.  
Mr. Bryan will stop at Lynn, where his train is due at 5:30 a. m., take breakfast there, speak at 7 o'clock, and leave for Boston at 8 o'clock. Arriving there at 8:20 over the Boston & Maine Railroad, he will

be driven to the Park Square Station, and leave for Providence at 9 o'clock on the Colonial express over the Shore Line. At 10:05 Mr. Bryan will reach Providence, and will leave there an hour later, after making an address. He will reach New London at noon. An hour will be spent at New London, and at 1:05 the candidate will depart for New York, where he is due at 4:30. To-morrow night will be given up to speeches at Paterson, Newark and Jersey City.

Both Bryan and Sewall will be in West Virginia this week, each taking in half the State. Mr. Bryan's itinerary between October 3, when he will again appear in St. Louis, and October 8, the date of his Burlington (Iowa) speech, has been practically arranged. He will go from St. Louis to Memphis and Nashville, thence to Indianapolis, and probably proceed thence to Michigan. The Michigan visit may be postponed until later and the date filled in at places in Illinois.

## M'KINLEY'S BUSY WEEK.

Many Visitors Expected at the Home of the Republican Candidate—Major Not Fatigued.

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Major McKinley is looking very well, despite the great campaign of the past week. Twenty-two addresses have been delivered during that time, one-half of that number being to the delegates on Saturday.

There are so many delegations arriving for dates to call upon McKinley that a book is being kept in which is registered the date on which each is to arrive and the nature of the delegation. To-morrow two will be here, one consisting of delegates to the Afro-American M. E. Conference, now in session at Cleveland, and the other of the farmers of Lisbon, Ohio. Others already on the list are:

Tuesday—The old soldiers from the Sandusky Home, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad employees and farms and business men of Northern Indiana along the line of the Santa Fe Railroad, locomotive engineers of Chicago, Ladies' McKinley Club, of Cincinnati, and farmers of Geauga County, Ohio. Wednesday—Citizens of Delphos, Van Wert and Northwestern Ohio and citizens of Bellefonte, Pa. Thursday—McKinley and Hobart Club from Ravenna and Portage County, Clarke County and Springfield Republicans. Friday—Farmers of West Virginia along the Pan Handle Railroad, starting from Wheeling, and Italians of Chicago.

## DINED WITH THE HANNAS.

Mr. and Mrs. Hobart and Others Their Guests at the Waldorf.

Chairman Mark A. Hanna, of the Republican National Committee, and Mrs. Hanna gave a dinner last evening at the Waldorf Hotel to a small number of personal friends, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Garrett A. Hobart.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hanna, and the dinner was to commemorate that event. It is their custom to celebrate each anniversary in some such way.

## Nominated for Congress.

Kentucky—Fourth District, D. H. Smith, Democrat; C. W. Milliken, gold Democrat. Seventh District, C. J. Johnston, Democrat. New Jersey—Second District, Dr. A. E. Conrow, Democrat. Pennsylvania—Eighteenth District, W. F. Kearns, Democrat. Ohio—First District, Lemuel A. Russell, Democrat.

## PROBLEM OF SCHOOLS MAY BE SOLVED TO-DAY.

Board of Estimate and Ap-  
portionment to Consider  
the Important Question.

Another Phase of the Situation,  
That Which Concerns Attend-  
ance Officers, Develops.

Law Prohibiting Employment of Chil-  
dren in Stores and Factories  
Is Now in Force.

MORE THAN 200 PERMITS DAILY.

Parents Prefer to Have Their Little Ones  
at Work to Running Wild and  
Learning of Evil on the  
Streets.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will meet to-day to consider the problem of providing money for the extension of the schools to proportions that will equal the need. The long-named Board checked the growth of school accommodations by its inaction in August, but that it was not necessary for the healthful that the child is physically able to do the work; that the work is necessary for the support of the child, and that the child has opportunity of going to school a number of hours each week.

For two weeks the offices of the Board of Health have been crowded with parents anxious to get permits that will enable the children to get employment, and the permits have been issued liberally, for many of the mothers have frankly said that, although it was not necessary for their children to work for their support, yet employment in stores or factories was preferable to running the streets. They could not get into the schools, and there seemed no opportunity for them to secure the minimum number of hours' schooling prescribed by law. More than two hundred permits have been issued each day, and increased accommodations have been provided to facilitate the work.

Today the Building Committee of the Board of Education will meet to consider what can be done toward providing temporary schoolhouses. Twenty-two have been designated their willingness to erect buildings on the Board's plans, if five-year leases are taken at a satisfactory rental. Should the Building Committee reach any conclusion in the matter, a special meeting of the Board of Education will probably be called for Wednesday to ratify their action.

## RESCUES IN HELL GATE.

Three Fishermen of the Catboat Flyaway  
Saved from Drowning After Having  
Been Capsized.

Three fishermen narrowly escaped drowning in Hell Gate yesterday afternoon. They were returning from a trip on the Sound in the catboat Flyaway, but while rounding Hallett's Point the craft upset. The party was composed of Max Teinhaberger and Fred Hagenmeister, of Astoria, and John Haymann, who lives in East Eighty-fourth street. On their return Hallett's Point Light house was reached about 3:30 o'clock, when the water was running swiftly. The men were unable to guide the boat, and they drifted until it capsized and they were drowned.

Teinhaberger and Hagenmeister clung to the bottom of the vessel, but Haymann drifted away. It was unable to swim back against the tide. The Health Board Life Saving Corps, Captain Seelig, saw the mishap, and set out the rescue in one of their boats, with some of his men. Haymann was picked up unconscious. The men who were clinging to the boat were swept off, carried up stairs to the rescuing party and were saved. Haymann was revived and the catboat towed to the shore at Eighty-fifth street.

them, they are placed in the New York Juvenile Asylum, the Children's Aid Society schools, or some other institution, where they are compelled to learn and be good.

With children who are reasonably good, who are eager to learn and anxious to go to school the attendance officers do not concern themselves. There is no officer whose duty it is to take from the street children without vicious tendencies. Only bad boys and girls are sought and found schools where their minds may be developed in spite of their desires. So that if a child wants to learn he must get a reputation which the attendance officers can have knowledge of ingrained wickedness. Then not only will a school be found for him but the Board of Education will pay the teachers in the institution to which he is sent to teach him all he wants to know.

There is a large corps of officers to enforce the compulsory education law against the children and their parents, but there is apparently no officer to enforce its spirit upon the boards that fail to provide the needed schools in which to house all the children of school age in the city.

## LAW IN FORCE TO-DAY.

To-day the law goes into effect which prohibits the employment in stores and factories of children who are within the ages at which the compulsory education law says they must be in school. This law can be evaded on the show that the child is physically able to do the work; that the work is necessary for the support of the child, and that the child has opportunity of going to school a number of hours each week.

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## ARNOLD FLESH TALKS.

Unable to Throw Any Light on His Mys-  
terious Shooting—It Occurred After Trouble  
with His Brother-in-Law.

Arnold Flesh, still suffering intense pain from the three wounds he received from pistol shots at the Hotel Pellerin on September 18, talked for an hour with his counsel at the Harlem Hospital yesterday, but said nothing to clear up the mystery that envelops his case.

"I was asleep," he said, "when the shots were fired, and I did not shoot myself. No, my son, Willie, who was in bed with me, could not have done the shooting." Saturday he gave his counsel, Frank Grady, a long statement of his difficulties with the Loth family, in reply to charges made against him in interviews by Bernard Loth, his brother-in-law.

"I see nothing in Mr. Fleisch's statement," said Captain Hanchey, yesterday, "to disprove the theory that he was shot by his son. Mr. Fleisch says the attempt on his life was made within twenty-four hours of the time it is claimed he demanded of Bernard Loth one-quarter of his fortune; yet he makes no direct charge against Mr. Loth."

Bernard Loth ridiculed the idea that he had anything to do with the shooting of Mr. Fleisch. "Why, I was in bed asleep when the shooting occurred, and a policeman awoke me to tell me of it," he said. Benno Lewinson, attorney for William B. Fleisch, did not attach much importance to Arnold Fleisch's denials. He contended that the wounded man was not in a condition to talk, and that he did not realize the import of what he was saying.

## SILVER'S STABILITY FOR FOUR CENTURIES.

Its Ratio of Value Little  
Changed Since the Dis-  
covery of America.

Auditor Baldwin, of the Treasury,  
Shows How It Has Held Its  
Own with Gold.

White Metal's Worth Has Been Fixed  
by Its Coinage, and Not by Its  
Commercial Value.

CHANGE DUE TO DEMONETIZATION.

Since 1873, According to the Auditor's Figures,  
the Value of Gold Has Been Con-  
stantly Drawing Away from  
the Old Parity.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Auditor E. P. Baldwin, of the Treasury, has for some time past been engaged in preparing material for the Democratic Congressional Committee, and has just completed a compilation of statistics relating to the production of gold and silver since the discovery of America, together with the ratio of value for the period. His results show that the value of silver during that time was fixed by the coinage value of the metal and not by the bullion or commercial value. The most valuable table yet furnished the committee for campaign work was completed by Mr. Baldwin to-day after an infinite amount of research, and was at once forwarded to Secretary Lawrence Gardner to be used as the committee should see fit. Mr. Baldwin did not prepare any text to accompany the table, as any campaign speaker can build his own arguments on the facts presented.

Mr. Baldwin considers the production of the two metals by three periods, the first dealing with the years between 1493 and 1850, the second between 1850 and 1872, and the last from 1872 to 1895.

This table will be of great value to all students of the question at present occupying the attention of nearly every person in this country. The first period carries the production of the precious metals up to the discovery of gold in California, and is as follows:

From 1493 to 1850:			
Fine ounces.	Metal.	Coining value.	
122,779,050.	Gold.	\$3,158,223,000.	
4,816,930,012.	Silver.	6,227,950,000.	
From 1850 to 1873:			
136,763,304.	Gold.	4,527,150,000.	
806,821,061.	Silver.	1,063,103,000.	
From 1873 to 1895:			
135,357,848.	Gold.	2,798,090,400.	
2,357,370,092.	Silver.	3,080,690,100.	

The value of this table is derived from the carefully compiled statement of the ratio between the two metals during these periods. During the first period the ratio of production of gold to silver was 1 to 15.52; during the second period it was 1 to 5.89; and during the third period it was 1 to 17.63. The ratio of value, however, was never materially disturbed during the years from

1493 to 1873. During the first period the ratio of value between the two metals varied between 1 to 15.14 and 1 to 16.25, the latter being the greatest divergence in value, although the ratio of production of gold to silver was 1 to 15.52.

RATIO EVEN MORE STABLE.  
During the second period the ratio of value was even more stable, the highest being 1 to 15.70, and the lowest 1 to 15.27, although the ratio of production of gold to silver had dropped to 1 to 6, practically. During the third period, however, which comprises the time since the passage of the act demonetizing silver, the ratio of production of gold to silver has been 1 to 17.63. During that time the lowest ratio of value was 1 to 15.02, while the highest ratio about two years ago was 1 to 32.36.

Mr. Baldwin from this has succeeded in demonstrating clearly and in the most positive manner that the value of the two metals is fixed by coinage and not by the bullion or commercial value. He points out clearly that the small amount of silver used in the arts during such time as silver was coined free with gold, could not affect the value of the metal at all and as was needed and used, the bullion value of silver fell below the established ratio, the fact that it could be coined into full legal tender maintained the parity.

## RESULTS OF FREE COINAGE.

This has been the fact during the 400 years under consideration. During that whole time the production of gold amounted to 424,000,202 fine ounces, a coining value of \$8,753,400,400. The production of silver during the same time was 8,011,122,055 fine ounces, at a value of \$10,537,812,100. The ratio of the production of gold to silver during this time was 1 to 18.18.

This table will be embodied in a document shortly to be issued by the Democratic Congressional Committee. It is shown that during the widest variation in the ratio of production of the two metals, the ratio of value was maintained because both metals were admitted to free coinage, but this ratio of value was destroyed as soon as silver was deprived of the privilege of free coinage with a constantly increasing divergence in the value of the two metals since 1873. At one time the ratio of production of gold to silver dropped to 1 to 6, while at another time it rose to 1 to 31.6, but at no time between 1850 and 1873 did the ratio of the value of silver to gold rise to 17 to 1 or drop to 14 to 1. Since the demonetization of silver, however, the ratio has altered until it is now nearly 32 to 1, this change having occurred in the last five years.

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## PIE FOR THE BEAST; FINE FOR THE MAST.

The Vause Horse-of-  
Work Takes an Early  
Morning Lunch.

Pokes His Head Unceremonious  
Through the Window of Frei-  
tag's Bakeshop.

When Mr. Vause Nods in the Wag  
the Animal Eats Pie and  
Eclairs.

BAKER THEN PRESENTS HIS BILL

After Arbitration by a Police Magistrate the  
Owner of the Steed Pays \$5 and  
Departs, Presumably to  
Price Oats.

The horse of all work in the family of Lewis Vause, which resides in a comfortable stall at No. 292 Fifth street, a fed on cake, pie and caramels as of any other member of the Vause family. has acquired such a passion for pastry that the sight of a cream puff or a chocolate éclair sometimes attracts him from the path of duty, with serious consequences for all concerned.

Before light yesterday morning the Vause horse, attached to a wagon in which sat Lewis Vause, sleepily holding the reins, plodded down Eldridge street, thinking of pie a la mode. He was wondering whether he would get it for breakfast, or would have to wait until dinner. The more he thought of pie the more he felt the need of pie. His longing for pie was so acute, in fact, as to dispel his drowsiness and to cause him to survey the landscape. In the hope that some poor wail of a pie had been left on somebody's doorstep. Suddenly he pricked up his ears and quickened his pace; but Lewis Vause was too nearly asleep to note the fact.

Meanwhile John Freitag, proprietor of an all-night cake and coffee house at the point where Eldridge street ends abruptly in Houston, was nodding over his desk near a large display window. This window was a veritable fairland of pastry. The glistening meringue on the lemon cream pies and the frosting on some huge square cakes could be seen a block away.

Freitag was alone in his shop. Presently he awoke with a start, thinking he heard a crash of breaking glass. Turning on his stool he saw at his elbow a thrust through a jagged hole in his show-window, the head of a horse. At first Freitag thought it was a nightmare. But no; the horse was eating one of his lemon cream pies. Even as he looked and rubbed his eyes the horse finished the pie and began on a pyramid of eclairs. Then Freitag knew it was no nightmare. He ran out into the street and woke up Lewis Vause, and asked him what he meant by mistreating his horse on the Freitag pastry. As Vause could make no intelligible explanation, except that pastry was the horse's long suit, he was arrested and paid a \$5 fine.

The horse received some bad cuts from the broken glass in Freitag's window, but a good breakfast of cream puffs is all that made him forget the pain of his wounds.

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The  
New  
York  
Evening  
Journal,  
Out  
To-day,  
Beautifully  
Illustrated.  
Order  
of Your  
Newsdealer.  
One  
Cent  
Everywhere.

GOOD evening, merry people all,  
May fortune ever bless you!  
And now, pray, let a maiden small  
In words of cheer address you!

I'm here, and here I mean to stay,  
Whatever may betide me.  
Mamma won't let me go astray,  
For she'll keep close beside me.

"My dear," she told me, "just you try  
To right all wrongs about you,  
And every one will see bime-bye  
They can't get on without you."

"Just keep those big, blue eyes," said she,  
"Wide open all the day, dear,  
And tell exactly what you see,  
And just what people say, dear."

"If men are bad, why, tell them so;  
Where you find blots, erase them.  
If people do the best they know,  
Who'er they are, dear, praise them."

My mamma's right, and I shall try  
To be so good and clever!  
Then we'll be great friends, you and I,  
Forever and forever!



The  
Evening  
Journal  
Will  
Always  
Have  
All  
the  
News  
and  
Special  
Entertaining  
Features--  
One  
Cent.